EDMONTON: LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH

REPORT

1941-54

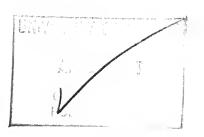
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Local Bound of Health Annual Report

REPORT

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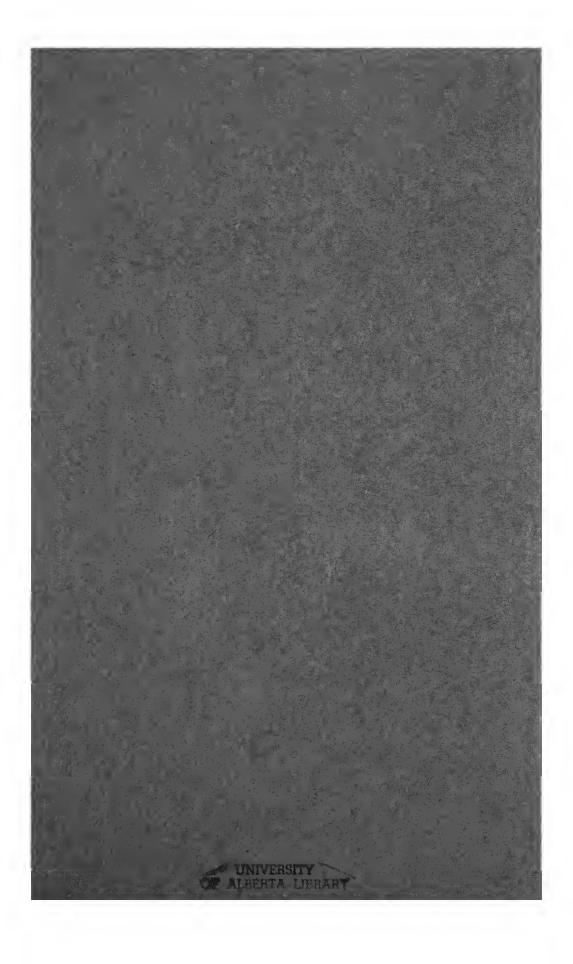
of the

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH



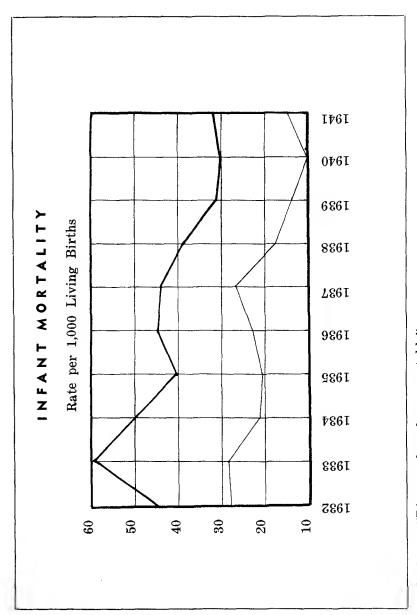
CITY OF EDMONTON

1941



BOARD OF HEALTH, 1941

Dr. R. M. Shaw, Chairman Ald. S. Parsons Ald. LieutCol. Brown Dr. L. P. Mousseau Mr. A. E. Ottewell (Public School Board) Mr. H. Currie (Separate School Board)
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS: Mayor J. W. Fry Dr. G. M. Little, M.O.H. Mr. A. W. Haddow, City Engineer S. Main, Secretary
1942
Dr. R. M. Shaw, Chairman Ald. S. Parsons Ald. C. E. Gariepy Dr. L. P. Mousseau Mr. A. E. Ottewell (Public School Board) Mr. A. J. Crowe (Separate School Board)
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:
Mayor J. W. Fry
Dr. G. M. Little, M.O.H. Mr. A. W. Haddow, City Engineer S. Main, Secretary
STAFF:
Medical Officer of HealthDr. G. M. Little, D.P.H.SecretaryS. Main, A.R. San. I.Chief Health InspectorW. R. Graham, A.R. San. I.Health InspectorJ. H. Blackburn, A.R. San. I.Health InspectorA. P. Methuen, A.R. San. I.Health InspectorJ. D. Williams, A.R. San. I.Quarantine OfficerR. T. Anderson, A.R. San. I.Chief Food InspectorJ. H. Part, V.S., M.D.V.Meat InspectorD. Morrison, V.S.Dairy SupervisorC. Ellinger, M.R. San. I.Chemist and Milk InspectorH. C. Graham, B.A.Junior InspectorG. L. AlexanderStatisticianMiss B. B. MurrayPublic Health Nurse (Senior)Miss M. Griffith, R.N.ClerkMiss C. R. RoseStenographerMiss K. D. Derbyshire
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Light Line: "Diseases largely preventable"

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health

Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health, City of Edmonton.

Gentlemen:

Herewith are submitted reports of the various activities conducted by the Board during 1941, and also a brief summary report of work accomplished by certain co-operating health agencies during this period.

Birth Rate

There were 1,805 live babies born to our citizens during the year. This completes a five-year period of steadily increasing birth rate. Economic conditions appear to remain a strong factor in determining this rate.

Death Rate:

The death rate from all causes shows a slight decrease. The most common cause, however, diseases of the heart, gave a sharp increase. Of 166 deaths from this cause, only 18 cases were under 50 years of age. Two contributing factors present themselves in this matter. First, the saving of lives in the younger age-groups brings a higher percentage of our population to later life when heart disease is more common. Secondly, the increasing physical and mental effort being undertaken by many of this older group on account of war demands brings disaster to certain damaged hearts unless their activity is properly limited by medical advice.

Deaths from cancer showed a notable decrease. The provincial cancer clinic was in operation during 1941. With the assistance of this facility available, it now remains for our citizens to report to their family physician when those earliest symptoms of cancer appear, in order that many more may be saved from this disease.

Deaths from pneumonia were reduced 41% below the previous year. Fatality from this cause varies considerably in relation to such occurrences as epidemics of influenza, but with the widening use of newer treatment for the disease the death rate has shown a sharp decrease.

Cammunicable Disease:

Epidemic infantile paralysis gave fifteen cases but no deaths during the year. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was also unusually prevalent, giving sixteen cases with one fatality. Pulmonary tuberculosis continues to be our most deadly communicable disease. With the co-operation of our provincial services, however, we believe that we have the means for gradually improving this condition by hospitalization of sources of infection. Incidence of venereal disease has been maintained below that of pre-war years. Two cases of undulant fever were reported in a mother and her son. Raw milk appeared to be the source of this infection.

The Isolation Hospital has continued to render valuable service to both our citizens and to the military authorities.

Immunization against certain communicable diseases has been carried on daily in the office of the Health Department.

Child and Maternal Welfare:

Despite cessation of clinics on account of fire in the clinic building, and again because of an outbreak of infantile paralysis, the Child Welfare Clinic admitted more new cases for examination than the previous year. The value of this preventive service is beyond calculation, and is reflected in our favorable infant death rate.

Skilled supervision in private medical practice, in the pre-natal clinic operated by the out-door department of the University Hospital, and the home visiting by trained nursing personnel has made child bearing very safe for the mothers of our city. The three maternal deaths reported might all have been prevented by adequate care and proper medical supervision during pregnancy.

Sanitation:

General sanitation of the city has been fairly satisfactory, and with few exceptions our citizens have given excellent co-operation in keeping their own premises and adjacent lanes clean. By so doing, many areas have almost eliminated the health hazard of flies. With extension of our dwelling areas, however, it is obvious that certain garbage dumps must receive increasing supervision to eliminate a danger to health.

The year has shown a definite improvement in the sanitary handling and keeping of foodstuffs. We believe that this has been beneficial to both food vendors and citizens.

The considerable quantity of diseased meats necessarily condemned by our inspectors constitute a matter of concern for farmers and government veterinarians. It is recorded that one of every ten hogs inspected suffered from tuberculosis.

Important quantities of fruits and fish were found unfit for food upon their arrival in the city. Much of this waste might be eliminated by proper care and inspection at the point of origin.

With the active co-operation of dairymen, officials of our department have maintained a high standard of safety in our milk supply. This has been an important factor in bringing about our low infant death rate.

Despite the considerable number of homes built during the past year insufficient living accommodation for our citizens remains a pressing problem. This condition has been increased by the many families who have come from rural areas to reside in the city since the beginning of the war.

We have continued to make our facilities available to Nurses' Training Schools and to other official teaching institutions of the city.

The Provincial Laboratory and other departments of the University have rendered to us much technical advice and assistance during the year.

The general health of our citizens has been good despite war conditions. I believe that the greatest single step in health improvement possible at the present time lies in the hands of our housewives. Especially at this time of increasing restrictions, a study of the available information regarding nutrition will repay themselves and their families manifold in both health and economy.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. LITTLE, Medical Officer of Health.

		1941	1940
1.	Salaries \$	39,970.17	\$ 32,012.08
2.	Supplies	971.17	938.83
3.	Transportation	4,737.33	4,520.38
4/6	Sundries (Phones and Uniforms)	541.98	588.15
7.	Pensions	1,539.10	1,231.28
	(Bath House included under a/c's 1 and 2).		
	 \$	41,759.75	\$ 39,290.72

REVENUE

Meat Inspection	1,044.95
Inspection Fees	\$ 882.25
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 1,021.20	1,000.10		
\$ 39,832.55	\$ 37,452.02		

EXPENDITURE—CLASSIFIED—1941

	Administration	Food Inspection	Communicable Disease	Laboratory Service	Dairy Inspection	Sanitation	Public Health Nursing	Vital Statistics	Bath House	TOTALS
Salaries \$	7,979.04	\$4,495.54	\$2,498.11	\$2,582.38	\$2,427.71	\$ 9,344.04	\$3,045.33	\$1,375.89	\$ 222.13	\$33,970.17
Supplies	474.87	5.52	100.69	31.07	10.69	51.90	25.33	54.10	217.00	971.17
Transpertation	488.00	520.00	617.00	521.00	780.00	1,375.33	436.00			4,737.33
Phones	105.00	15.00	61.20	15.00	18.00	78.00	18.00			310,20
Sundries	83.26	45.93	5.85	37.84		24.82	10.75			208.45
Uniforms						23.33				23.33
Pensions.	1,539.10									1,539.10
1	0,669.27	\$5,081.99	\$3,282.85	\$3,187.29	\$3,236.40	\$10,897.42	\$3,535.41	\$1,429.99	\$ 439.13	\$41,759.75
Per Cent	25.55	12 17	7.85	7.63	7.75	26.09	8.48	3.43	1.05	100%

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area of City (including 1,000 acres of water), 26,778 and 2,147 acres in Parks.

1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Population	91,722	90,419	88,887	87,034
Persons per acre of land 3.6	3.5	3.5	3.42	3.34
School enrolment 17,563	17,918	18,346	18,243	17,885
Natural increase of population 1.083	988	1,048	893	892
Cost per capita	.41	.43	.44	.43
Births, excluding Stillbirths 1,805	1,727	1,678	1,602	1,565
Rate per 1,000 population	19.2	18.6	18.	18.4
Stillbirths 28	27	29	30	42
Rate per 1,000 births	15.6	17.3	18.7	26.8
Deaths, excluding Stillbirths	739	630	703	673
Rate per 1,000 population 7.8	8.2	7.	7.97	7.9
Deaths under 1 year of age 58	53	53	63	68
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 living				
births 32.13	30.6	31.6	39.3	43.45
Deaths from Childbirth 3	5	7	4	3
Maternal mortality per 1,000 births 1.66	2.8	4.17	2.5	1.9
Marriages 1,995	2,085	1,860	1,653	1,492
Rate per 1,000 population 21.6	22.7	20.7	18.57	17.55
Non-resident births in city 1,425	1,388	1,240	1,203	1,132
Non-resident deaths in city	438	425	472	480
Non-resident deaths under 1 year 52	49	52	40	52

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

There were 1,805 City births in 1941, 958 males and 847 females; an increase of 78 over 1940, when there were 1,727 births, 901 males and 826 females.

Born in institutions 1,785 or 98.9%; elsewhere 31 of which 11 were attended by the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Attended by physician 1,797; attended by nurse 5; unattended 3; double births, 12.

Maternal Parentage:

	1941	1940
Canada	1,409 or 78. %	1,283 or 74.3%
British Isles	176 or 9.7%	206 or 11.9%
Europe	125 or 7. %	137 or 8. W
U.S.A	90 or 5. %	93 or 5.4%
Other Countries	5 or 3. %	7 or .4%
Unknown.		1 or

Stillbirths

Male, 17; Female, 11; Total, 28. Born in institutions, 27; elsewhere, 1.

Causes of foetal deaths:

Dystocia, 9. Prematurity, 4. Toxaemia, 2. Other conditions, 13.

Deaths

Male, 416; females, 306; total, 722; a decrease of 17 from 1940 when there were 739 deaths.

	1941	1940
Canada	347 or 48. %	355 or 38. %
British Isles	204 or 28.3%	203 or 27.5%
Europe	97 or $13.4%$	99 or 14.4%
U.S.Ā	49 or 6.8%	69 or 9.4%
Other Countries	12 or 1.7%	9 or 1.2%
Unknown		4 or .5%

Infant Mortality

Deaths under 1 year of age-

Male, 34; Female, 24; total, 58.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births-32.13.

In 1940 there were-

Male, 36; Female, 17; total, 53.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births-30.6.

Classification from standpoint of preventability:

I-To a great extent non-controllable-premature (under 7 months), congenital debility, congenital malformation.

Class II—Capable of reduction by hygiene, sanitation, isolation and treat-ment—tuberculosis, syphillis, acute respiratory diseases, acute infectious diseases.

Class III--Capable of considerable reduction through care, proper feeding and pre-natal care-marasmas, acute gastro enteritis, injuries at birth, premature (over 7 months).

Class I—26 or 44.8%. Class II— 6 or 10.4%.

Class III-26 or 44.8%.

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PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1941

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no outside the office of 46 58 54 62 64 58 53 61 57 61 52			29 27	29 21		1	1	- 1	1.17	27 26	34 27	35 22	27	39 13	416	306	722					
	"X" deno	Total per menth	26	20]		1	1	1	53	61	22	61	52			722					

MORTALITY FROM HEART DISEASE

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Heart Disease	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1941	. 722	166	23.0	179.4
1940	139	141	18.8	156.6
1939	630	149	18.8	156.6
1938	709	128	18.0	143.8
1937	. 673	115	17.8	135.8

There were 166 deaths (98 male and 68 female) from heart disease. This is an increase in the rate per 100M population of 22.8 over that in 1940.

MORTALITY FROM CANCER

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Cancer	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1941	722	105	14.8	113.5
1940	. 739	124	16.77	138.0
1939	. 630	95	13.1	105.5
1938	. 709	99	13.9	111.2
1937	673	82	12.2	96.5

There were 105 deaths (55 male and 50 female) from cancer, a decrease of $24.5~\mathrm{per}~100\,\mathrm{M}$ from the $1940~\mathrm{rate}$.

MORTALITY FROM INTRACRANIAL LESIONS OF VASCULAR ORIGIN

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From This Cause	Percentage of Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1941	722	72	10.0	77.8
			RE	-CLASSIFIED

There were 72 deaths (42 male and 30 female) from Intracranial lesions of vascular origin.

MORTALITY FROM PNEUMONIA

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Pneumonia	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1941	. 722	31	4.3	33.5
1940	739	53	7.17	59.0
1939	630	26	4.1	28.9
1938	709	58	8.2	65.2
1937	673	35	5.2	21.2

There were 31 deaths (22 male and 9 female) from Pneumonia (all forms). This shows a decrease of 23.5 in the rate per 100M from 1940, and a decrease of 15.1 from the average rate per 100M for 1937 to 1940. Of the 31 deaths 7 were due to Lobar Pneumonia (5 male and 2 female), and 2 were under one year of age.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Tuberculosis	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1941	722	26	3.6	28.1
1940	739	18	2.4	20.0
1939	. 630	8	1.3	8.8
1938	709	26	3.7	29.2
1937	. 673	25	3.7	29.4

There were 26 deaths (16 made and 10 female) from Tuberculosis (all forms), showing an increase of 8.1 in the rate per 100M population. There were 50 new cases of Tuberculosis reported, a decrease of 3 from 1940.

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES

									_
Year	Total Deaths	Deaths from External Causes	Male	Female	Suicide	Homicide	Accidental	Percentage Of Deaths	Rate Per 100N Population
1941	722	53	37	16	10	1	42	6.9	57.3
1940	739	51	37	14	11	4	36	6.9	56.7
1939	630	42	29	13	11	1	30	6.7	46.7
1938	709	41	31	10	12	6	23	5.8	46.0
1937	673	52	39	13	14	1	37	7.7	61.0
00	1 40		1 (1					1 \	

Of the 42 accidental deaths in 1941 (9 male and 1 female) were due to automobile accidents.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Seven hundred and eighty-eight patients were admitted and 71 carried over from 1940 making a total of 859. There were 765 discharged; 24 died and 70 remained at the end of the year.

The diseases hospitalized include	led:	
Scarlet Fever	212	Erysipelas 36 Measles 72
Diphtheria	10	Measles 72
Meningitis	40	Rubella
Tuberculosis	24	Mumps 71
The deaths included:		
Tuberculosis	5	Diphtheria 2
	1	Pneumonia 3
Meningitis	5	Other conditions
Poliomyelitis	3	

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

Although schools were closed for three weeks during September of 1941. on account of epidemic infantile paralysis, the Public School and R.C. Separate School Board Medical Services accomplished an extensive amount of work in examination and immunization of school children. The extent of this work is indicated by the following summaries:

· C	Public School Board	R.C. Separate School Board
Complete physical examinations	4207	533
Number reported with defects	3778	117
Number reported without defects	9093	416
Parents present at examination	3210	260
Home visits by nurses	. 1247	86
Health talks to classes	490	
Examinations special dental survey	29442	

IMMUNIZATIONS

10.11		Smallpoz	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Schick Test	Dick Test	Typhoid
Local Board of Health Public School Board R.C. Sep. School Board	(Cases) (Cases) (Cases)	263 313	$469 \\ 1184 \\ 327$	53	46	69	28	30
	. ,	576	1980	53	46	69	28	30
	Doses	576	5110	265	138	69	28	90
Jocal Board of Health Public School Board R.C. Sep. School Board		268 2025 224	806 1300 212	233	142	11	2	5
		2517	2318	233	142	11	2	5

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT, 1941-1937

			PC	PU	LATION	, 194	192.50	0		
	194	1	194	0	193	9	193	8	193	7
	C	D	\mathbf{c}	D	\mathbf{c}	D	C	D	C	D
Anterio Poliomyelitis	15			2	1	•	7	2	7	
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	16	1	6	1	1	1	4		1	1
Diphtheria	4		16	5	3		18	4	3	1
Diphtheria Carriers	1		8		.,		9		1	••
Encephalitis Lethargica				1		1		2	1	2
Scarlet Fever	198		151		311		484	2	684	4
Chickenpox	1039		1634		608		1083		1132	
Measles	1631		2995	1	20		465	•	2562	3
Mumps	499		199	-	118		5725		350	
Rubella	3266		20	- 30	11		28		330	
Whooping Cough	166		483	1	1351	3	49	1	257	2
Actinomycosis							•		1	
Dysentery			1		9					
Erysipelas	31		36	1	27		28		49	4
Pneumonia (Lobar).	3	7	6	19	4	10	17	28	6	14
Puerperal Septicaemia		1						•	1	1
Septic Sore Throat	23	1	54		3		7		4	
Trachoma							******		1	
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	47	23	48	10	31	4	34	17	60	20
Tuebreulosis (other forms)	3	3	5	8	3	4	3	9	1	5
Typhoid Fever.	3	1	2		1		5	1		
Paratyphoid Fever	4	1	2				4		2	
Undulant Fever	2		2		>		2		8	••
Venereal Diseases:										
Gonorrhoea.	218		238	ź., .	242		282		287	
Syphilis	79	8	39	1	74	4	61	4	66	1
	7248	46	5945	50	2818	27	8315	70	5814	58
Morbidity rate per 1,000 population		••	66.8	0	31.3	~,	93.4		68.4	•
C—Cases.			5010		9110		00,1		00.1	
O CABCO.										

C—Cases.
D—Deaths.

During 1941 reportable disease was responsible for 46 or $6.37\,\%$ of the 722 city deaths.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT BY AGE AND SEX FOR 1941

	Total	Out- Side	City	M	F	Under I Year	-	61	ಣ	4	70	6- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45-	50- 69 C	70 Over
Anterio Polimyelitis Cerebrospinal Meningitis	40	222	15 16	60	01 -	9		1	21-		-	01 01	∞	∞ ₹			
Diphtheria Diphtheria Diphtheria	01	90	- -	61 -	- 2				-		,	-	67	-			
Scarler Fever.	228	⁷ 8°	198	107	91	1 8	60	oo i	13	9	191	553	2.9	82,	60		
Measles	1675	44	1631	288	842	64	84	110	130	142	151	685 685	203	22			
Mumps. Rubella	501 3283	2 2	499 3266	262 1369	237	45	و و	۲- بر ا	.a 9	108	100	301	119	32		1	i
Whooping Cough	168	67 5	166	823	£ 5	55.	15	56	19	17	18	55				 	
Preumonia (Lobar)	44 6	200		<u> </u>	2 22	N						-	01 C	12	ro	4 −	ro
Durmorel Sentingenio			2	ro.	¢1	67	П				-		'			: 	67
1 derperat Septicacinia			1		-									-		1	1
Septic Sore Throat.	27	4	23	6	14		1		:			4	00	1 G:	-		
Tuberenless (Primeneur)	100	Ç	- 5	- 20	0.1		:		,	•					(
Deaths	1	3	53	140	6				-	-		N	D ec	9 6	xo oc	6	-
Tuberculosis (other forms)	6	9	ಣ		eo •								87			۱	١
Tularemia	-	-	0	N	-							1	27				1
Typhoid Fever	12	6	ಞ +	01 -	-								60				
Paratyphoid Fever	9	. 2	→ ₹	- 67	7									67		-	
Deaths	c		0	 ,			1					:	,	· ·	,	-	
Veneral Disease:	4		1	4	-								-		_		
Gonorrhoea	218	:	218	108	110				1			2	122	98	٠.		1
Syphilis Deaths	62		8	2 2	23		-		-		-	61	32	29	10 9	-	63 H
Totals	7465	217	7248	3349	3899	155	185	294	325	364	378	3557	1377	552	47	-	7
Deaths.			46	31	15	2	-	1			1		9	12	75	4	. 4

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY SEASON AND SEX

	Total	side	City	M	ᅜ	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Anterio Polimyelitis Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	40	25	15	266	10	60	: 60		: 	-	-	- 67	12	1.2		H	67
Deaths Diphtheria	10	9	⊣ ₩	67	H 67	1		٦ :			1						61
Diphtheria Carriers	e 0	2 2	198	101	6	- 5	1.4	97	=	<u>~</u>	×	7	13	oc	23	21	28
Chickenpox	1040	ş —	1039	502	537	122	40	9	85	104	217	129	36	19	36	66	95
Measies	1675	44	1631	789	842	669	513	252	æ 8	47	80 F	23	Ξ.	∞ 7	4 6	27 85	202
Rubella	3283	17.5	459 3266	1369	1897	193	561	1058	764	415	181	31	0 01	460	6	16	60
Whooping Cough	168	2 2	31	88 5	882	28 22	13	20	27	278	2 2	o 4	œ	es 61	က က	× 	==
Pneumonia (Lobar)	9	60		. es 1		'	1	۰	1		-		7		e1 -	-	
Derperal Septicaemia			-	٥	N .		- !	• :	Ī		1				1	1	
Sentic Sone Throst	2.6	4	1 8	G	- 7	rc	pr.	2	4	-	1					4	22
Deaths.	ā	•	3~					1		1		,	'		ľ	•	,
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) Desths	72	22	2 4 2	2 ₆		× ~	••	رد ت	∞	x 61	n 61	-	- 67	4 eo	4 60	o 01	4 4
Tuberculosis (other forms)	6	9	ကေ		eo -		-	-	-	-			-	-			
Tularemia	7	7	•	4	1				1	1			1				
Typhoid Fever	12	6	ಞ -	ca -	-					:	-	-	-				
Paratyphoid Fever	9	27	- -	- 01	7						-		ee .				
Deaths Undulant Fever	. 5		- 2		1								- :	1		-	
Venereal Disease:			9	9	,	Ġ	G	7.	6	7	7	7	6	5	66	-	=
Gonorrhoea	218		218 79	20	29	2 10	77 120 120	ရှိ အ	00 1-	4 70	6	9	* 9	200	11	6	.
Deaths			œ	2	-		70						61				-
Totals	7465	217	2748	3349	8899	1121	1261	1502	1049	099	208	228	123	83	170	238	305
Deaths			46	31	15	Н	9	9	2	3	4	-	9	4	ro	ಣ	ĸ

"KINSMEN'S" TUBERCULOSIS NURSING SERVICE

Visits:

1	
Total visits made by nurse	,610
Visits to T.B. cases	
Visits to suspect cases	228
Visits to contact cases	,439
Co-operative visits	111
Not seen, moved, etc.	195
Clinic Report—New Cases;	
Active Cases	63
Suspects	
Contact	319
Non-contact	
Total X-Rays	

Ex-sanatorium patients are watched carefully from the time they leave hospital, until they are again established in an active normal mode of living. This may take months or years, depending on the severity of the case. Those patients who are continuing treatment at home require time and tact. One of the most difficult phases of the cure is the readjustment to one's former life. There is a wide field of teaching and supervision, which is found most interesting. Then there are those who while waiting for a sanatorium bed are taught the preliminaries of "cure taking."

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

CHILD WELFARE

Clinics are held twice weekly with physicians in attendance. A weighing clinic is held once a week under the direction of the Provincial Department of Health nurse in charge.

1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Number of clinics held 83	101	100	100	95
Babies in attendance 3,783	4,743	3,672	3,860	3,567
Pre-school attendance 972	1,135	1,010	1,103	1,167
Total 4,755	5,878	4,682	4,963	4,734
Average	58	47	49.6	49.8
New cases addmitted (babies) 899	866	749	860	817
New cases admitted (pre-school) 202	156	152	148	189
Babies referred to family doctor 28	38	32	22	65
Pre-school fererred to family doctor 20	33	32	49	75

Dr. F. J. Follinsbee, Dr. J. Calder and Dr. Mildred Newell were in attendance for examination of babies and pre-school children, and to advise parents regarding general care and diet.

Nurses from the Royal Alexandra, the University, the General and the Misericordia Hospitals received Clinic and Field training. Medical students were also in attendance at Clinics.

One hundred and forty-one out-of-town cases visited the Clinic during the year and 65 letters from rural districts for advice were received and replies sent.

Two thousand and nineteen home visits were made by the nursing staff.

WEIGHING CLINICS

1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Number of weighing clinics held 42	49	48	50	46
Total attendance 623	796	779	675	501
Average	16	16	13.5	10.9

Forty-two weighing clinics were held. No new cases are admitted at these clinics as no doctors are in attendance. Parents are given advice on matters of routine care by the nurse on duty.

Attendonce According to Age at Both Child Welfore and Weighing Clinics

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Babies under 1 year	2,945	3,815	4,327	3,426	3,047
Pre-school	1,810	2,063	1,134	2,212	2,188
Totals	4,755	5,878	5,461	5,638	5,235

PRE-NATAL VISITS

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
City Nurse	346	396	429	460	404
V.O.N	314	242	259	257	250

One hundred and forty-four pre-natal cases were added to our roll. The slight decrease is due no doubt to many families becoming self-supporting and so not being eligible for Outdoor Clinic service.

The pre-natal classes organized in 1940 are now being conducted solely by the V.O.N. From these classes much help is derived.

Our best thanks are again gratefully given to the Junior Hospital League for providing layettes and other useful services.

Mrs. Marshall, the Red Cross representative has come to our aid many times in helping soldiers' families to maintain themselves until delayed separation allowances were received. We thank her for her willing co-operation.

POST-NATAL VISITS

	194	1 1940	1939	1938	1937
City Nurse	17	3 193	212	270	239
V.O.N.	58	6 588	836	603	352

Reporting to family doctor within six weeks after delivery for post natal examination is stressed at these visits.

DISTRICT VISITS

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Visits to Homes	777	882	1,191	1,170	2,775
Special Investigations	. 64	92	135	154	113

Eight hundred and sixty babies were seen by your senior nurse during district visits.

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BY SEASON

BY AGE

HEALTH INSPECTIONS

INSPECTIONS:		
	1941	1940
Dwellings	6,776	6,568
Hotels, lodging houses, apartment blocks		538
Schools, blocks, public buildings		100
Stores, business establishments	559	793
Food handling establishments	3,101	3,225
Garbage cans, etc.	•	1,224
Streets, lanes, yards, dumps, etc.	2,876	2,019
Miscellaneous	2,416	1,989
	18,321	16,456
Re-inspections	4,101	3,107
Visits assisting Quarantine Officer	1,458	1,451
NOTICES:		
Written	1,539	1,888
Verbal	a = 00	5,947
Garbage	1,325	673
	0.050	0.500
	9,652	8,508
COMPLAINTS:		
Received from the public	851	768
Justified	711	633
Received from other Departments	26	20
Referred to other Departments	122	119
The complaints were made up as follows:		
Garbage, streets, lanes, etc.	233	202
Vermin	167	210
Housing, plumbing and drainage	185	157
Food and drink	69	62
Miscellaneous	197	137
-	851	768
LICENSES:		
License applications investigated	1,610	1,529
	•	
PLUMBING:		
Sewer and water notices issued	31	3
Sewer and water installed, buildings removed, etc.	60	19
Extension of time granted	19	14
Plumbing permits issued	617	507
Plumbing permits issued for old buildings	52	51
Alterations to existing plumbing	65	230
Privies eliminated through installation of plumbing	52	

DISINFESTING STATION:		
Baths 1 Verminous 1 Scabies 1 Men washed clothing 2 Units washed 2 Articles sterilized for the Army 1	37 371 7,705 23,305	15,255 71 525 12,253 36,868 4,004
SCAVENGING CLEAN UP WORK:		
Refuse removed during Clean-up Week (cu. yds.)	9,724	9,904
ANIMALS, BARNS, STYES, INSPECTIONS:		
Cows	546 189 62	556 189 57
FOOD:		
Samples submitted to Provincial Laboratory	$\underset{4,674}{20}$	$\frac{37}{2,538}$
WATER:		
Water samples taken Negative *Positive *Suspicious Wells chlorinated Ice samples *Wells condemned or further samples taken after chloring	89 71 16 2 18 ation.	49 32 17 1

HOUSING:

During the year, 6,776 dwellings and 459 hotels, lodging houses, apartment blocks, etc., were inspected for overcrowding, vermin or other sanitary conditions and notices were issued where necessary.

POISON GAS FUMIGATION:

During the year 261 dwellings and blocks were fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas for the elimination of vermin. These fumigations took place under our supervision and all premises were inspected both before and after fumigation. The inhabitants were warned and all foodstuffs removed.

RELIEF:

Applications for relicf were all referred to the Provincial and City Relief Departments.

SOCIAL HYGIENE:

Four hundred and fifty-three visits were made in connection with this branch of the work, and 160 cases were investigated.

ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS:

Prosecutions		9	- 1
1 Tosecunons	 	0	1

Two convictions were secured, one defendant being fined \$25 and costs and the other \$5 and costs. The third case was withdrawn.

FOOD INSPECTION

There has been no change during 1941 in the number of abattoirs under City Inspection. There are two on full time operation and one still under construction.

The percentage of hogs affected with Tuberculosis after being stationary for two years shows a satisfactory decline for 1941.

MEATS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

Beef:		
1941	1940	1939
No. of carcasses inspected 2,379	2,440	2,640
Carcasses condemned	44	28
Portions condemned 231	277	312
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned 19,655	22,000	17,265
Veal:		
No. of carcasses inspected	2,818	3,271
Carcasses condemned 2	4	17
Portions condemned 35	71	73
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned 490	1,775	2,815
Mutton:		
No. of carcasses inspected 677	498	874
Carcasses condemned	1	6
Portions condemned	22	31
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned	90	425
Pork:		
No. of carcasses inspected 4,839	4,055	3,050
Carcasses condemned 27	19	25
Portions condemned	684	587
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned 16,520	11,970	12,875
Totals:		
No. of carcasses inspected 9,833	9,811	8,835
Carcasses condemned 68	68	76
Portions condemned	1,054	1,003
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned 36,882	35,835	33,380
CARCASES FOUND TO BE INFECTED WITH T.		
	ο,	
Beef:		
Infected 4	18	20
Percent	.737	.757
Pork:		
Infected 507	453	359
Percent 10.4	7 11.17	11.77

CHIEF CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION, 1941

Beef:	arcases Po	rtions	Weight	
4.7				11
Abscess	1	95	1,745	lbs.
Abscess Mulitple	4		1,750	
Actinomycosis		89	1,650	
Adhesions		28	390	
Haemolytic Streptococci	3	1	1,340	
Parasites		$1\overline{3}$	100	
Pneumonia	17		$7.\overline{175}$	
m) 1 !	3	1	1.340	
	9	1	1.040	
Miscellaneous (improper bleeding, overheating, Metritis, etc.)	7	4	4,140	
-	35	231	19,655	
Veal:				
Abscess		17	180	
Actinomycosis		6	85	
Immature	2		100	
Parasites		12	125	
	2	35	490	
Mutton:				
Abscess mulitple	2		95	
Parasites	_	20	32	
<u> </u>	2	20	90	
Pneumonia	2		90	
·		20	217	
	4	20	211	
Pork:				
	c		1 005	
Abscess multiple	6	۲0	1,035	
Adhesions		58	880	
Bruised	1	29	59 5	
Contamination		55	830	
Parasites		135	270	
Peritonitis	3		550	
Tuberculosis	15	587	11,740	
Miscellaneous	2	2	620	
				_
	27	866	16,520	
	21	000	10,020	
Totals:				
	95	001	10.055	
Beef	35	231	19,655	
Veal	2	35	490	
Mutton	4	20	217	
Pork	27	866	16,520)
DISEASED ANIMALS				
DISEASED WHIMALS	301:			
	1941	19	40 1	939
Beef	21	7	262	325
Veal	4		75	79
Mutton		4	23	30
Pork			559	547
	00		000	041
FOODSTUFFS CONDEMN	ED			
		—Pon	nds—	
	1941			1939
Mont	9.0.00	0 95	095 0	9 900
Meat	36,88			3,380
Poultry	36,88 16	0	835 3 163	184
Poultry Fish	36,88 16 1,84	0 8	163	184 115
Poultry Fish	36,88 16 1,84	0		184

Foodstuffs Condemned by Health Inspectors:			
Canned goods	45	160	257
Meat	115	38	46
Fruit and vegetables		833	2,767
Cereal		472	566
Fish	500		
Ice Cream	160		
Sundries	125	60	38
Damaged by fire	182	820	
Total (lbs.)		38,055	39,661
Insuection visits	5,112	4,664	5,415
Complaints:			
Received from the public	36	35	25
Justified	33	25	$\frac{-3}{13}$

DAIRY INSPECTION

The average percentage of compliance with all items of sanitation listed, in the requirements of the milk regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, the Local Board of Health and the requirements of the milk ordinance of the United States Public Health Service has reached over 90 per cent. Although there is still much improvement to look forward to, the present status in milk sanitation is graitfying.

Certificates issued Producer-distributors, milk Certificates issued Producer-shippers, milk	$\begin{array}{c} 34 \\ 192 \end{array}$
Certificates issued Cream Producer-shippers	
Certificates issued Pasteurization plants	5
Inspections of Dairies	กดก
Inspections of Pasteurization plants	
New Dairy Barns erected	8
Dairy Barns remodelled	1
New Milk Houses erected	7
New Pasteurization plant erected	i
New Pasteurization plant erected Certificates suspended temporarily	90
Certificates suspended indefinitely	3
Certificates issued to retail distributors	
Permits issued to cowkeepers in the city	
Reduction tests, milk 10,	632
Reduction tests, cream	
Sediment tests	265
Butterfat tests	
Phosphatase tests	333
Bacterial plate counts, milk	109
Phosphatase tests Bacterial plate counts, milk Bacterial plate counts, ice cream	$\frac{109}{115}$
Bacterial plate counts, ice cream Chlorine tests at farms	$\begin{array}{c} 115 \\ 79 \end{array}$
Bacterial plate counts, ice cream Chlorine tests at farms	$\begin{array}{c} 115 \\ 79 \end{array}$
Bacterial plate counts, ice cream Chlorine tests at farms Cattle tested for Bang's Disease	$\begin{array}{c} 115 \\ 79 \end{array}$
Bacterial plate counts, ice cream Chlorine tests at farms Cattle tested for Bang's Disease Well water samples taken at farms	115 79 141
Bacterial plate counts, ice cream Chlorine tests at farms Cattle tested for Bang's Disease Well water samples taken at farms Milk cans condemned Written notices	115 79 141 3
Bacterial plate counts, ice cream Chlorine tests at farms Cattle tested for Bang's Disease Well water samples taken at farms Milk cans condemned Written notices	115 79 141 3 40

During the summer an educational circular stressing the importance of the care in the production of cream during the summer months was written and mailed to all producers of inspected cream.

On account of the war, the intensive dairy-farm building programme that has been in progress for several years is now almost at a standstill. Early in the year a type of construction for walls known as "rammed earth" was introduced to the dairymen. The method is centuries old but has been almost forgotten with the introduction of modern machinery and materials. It is, nevertheless, a durable, hygienic and inexpensive form of construction.

LABORATORY REPORT

During the year there were 1,286 retail samples of milk taken for examination. Of these 763 were submitted to bacterial examination. Those with official plate count of 15 thousand or under we have classified as special. This class makes up over 50 per cent of our total samples counted during the year. The tabulation gives the results classified according to count. The 12 samples in which the examination was spoiled by spreaders are not included in calculating the percent in each group.

Special	15,000/ 40,000	40,000/ 100,000	100.000/ 400,000	Over	Spr.	Total
January 39	15	9	5	1		69
February 35	14	12	7	1	1	70
March 41	10	4			1	56
April 39	14	3	3	5		64
May 35	10	10	9		1	65
June 36	12	7	3	1	1	60
July 29	16	12	5	4	1	67
August 22	19	12	8	3	3	67
September 26	24	. 9	5	1		65
October 26	22	9	3		1	61
November 15	19	11	11	3	1	60
December 39	11	6		1	2	59
382	186	104	59	20	12	763
Percentage *50.9	24.8	13.8	7.8	2.7		100

^{*(}Special class, under 15,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre).

As our retail milk handled by some 36 raw milk vendors and 6 pasteurizing plants is sold in various forms it is interesting to reclassify these results grouping similar milks together as follows:

Ordinary

		15,000	/	40,000	/	100,000)/				
Spec.	%	40,000	%	100,000	%	400,000	%	Over	%	Spr.	Total
Raw Milk200	41.1	132	27.2	87	17.9	53	10.9	14	2.9	6	492
Pasteurized 89	66.4	33	24.6	9	6.7	2	1.5	1	.8	3	137
Jersey 51	70.8	13	18.1	4	5.5	2	2.8	2	2.8	1	73
Homogenized 42	72.1	8	13.2	4	6.7	2	3.0	3	5.0	2	61
382		186		104		59		20		12	763

It might be noted that if any milk sample gives a count of 50 thousand or over a repeat sample is examined as soon as possible. Were it not for this over-emphasis on the poorer producers our proportion of low test samples would be still higher.

The methylene blue reduction test was run on all these 1,286 samples and 17 were found not satisfactory, reducing the blue in less than 5½ hours. Also all these samples were tested for specific gravity and butter fat and the solids not fat were calculated therefrom. In addition sediment tests were run on them and all were tasted to detect off flavours, etc. The phosphatase test which is one of our newer tests has been used at least twice a month on all pasteurized samples to detect any defect in pasteurization and the tests are followed by checkup at the plants of the control thermometers, use being made in this connection of our government standardized referee thermometer. The charts from the recording pasteurizers are also submitted to this office for review and criticism.

Methylene blue tests were also run weekly on samples of milk delivered by 193 producers to the pasteurizing plants and retests run on any of these which failed to pass the regular test. There were 9,336 such tests made during the year, and of these 268 or 2.87 per cent failed to make class one. These along with 1296 distributor samples gave a total of 10,632 for the year, of which 285 failed to make the first grade.

Special samples of milk and cream are regularly examined for the C.N.R. purchasing department in connection with their dining car and hotel service, as well as various odd samples for individuals in town seeking special information.

Another time consuming activity is the checking of the ice creams sold in the city. Many of these are frozen in the so-called counter freezers throughout the city and the operators often lack the training in dairy technique, such as our plant operators are supposed to have. The fact that they buy their "mix" already compounded makes it difficult to allocate the blame in case of a slip up. Our provincial requirement of not more than fifty thousand bacteria is rather more stringent than is enforced in most other places and more trouble is found in meeting this standard than in any of our other lines of work.

As a check up on equipment cans and bottles have been taken from time to time as occasion demands from the washing machines in the various dairy plants. Results are generally quite good.

A summary of these various activities follows:

Tests:

	Number	Average	e
Butterfat	1267	4.09%	
Solids not fat	1267	8.87%	
Sediment	1265	9	(out of a possible 10)
Special Creams	44	25%	
Special Milks	88	3.9%	
Chocolate Milks	80	2.2%	
Phosphatase tests	333		

Bacteria counts were also done on the following:

Special Creams					
Special Milks	 	 6'	7—36 in	special cl	ass
Chocolate Milks	 	 79	941 in	special cl	ass
Ice Creams	 				
Rinse Bottles	 	 41	l	-	

In addition to the milk work several other matters have been dealt with. General supervision has been given to the swimming pools both city owned and private. Test solutions and outfits were made up and supplied as required to regulate the filtering and sterilization. Bacteria samples are taken at regular intervals and tests for chlorine akalinity, etc., made, as a check on the results for the operators. A total of 259 samples were examined—142 from the city pools and 117 from private ones. For some reason or other our counts were not on the whole as favourable as in previous years. One factor probably is that the change in our water necessitates corresponding changes in our pool operations. I can certainly give every assurance that more pains were taken by the operators than ever before and that I personally spent considerable time working with them trying to work out necessary improvements.

The tap water was examined for us by the Provincial Laboratory almost every working day throughout the year. Two hundred and ninety-two samples were thus examined. The highest count obtained was 40 organisms per c.c and only 19 were over 10.

Other activities included examination on several occasions of brine from the artificial ice plant at the arena to be sure there was no unnecessary corrosion of plant or piping, examination of sludge from air conditioner at military air school, examination of water for the waterworks department re possible theft of water, examination of several water samples and pipe samples re corrosion, testing of 3 samples of alum for use in swimming pool filters, testing for butter fat in cottage cheese for use in low fat diets. Two trips were made to the airport at Cooking Lake with regard to the water from the new well there. Four samples of water were examined. There was considerable dissolved iron in the water when the well was first put into use but it seems to have decreased considerable since.

The sewage plants are under supervision and a trip was made down the river some miles to investigate complaint of nuisance from bedding of sludge from our plants. Nothing objectionable was found. Three samples of water from deep wells were examined for fluorides. All showed from 3 to 6 parts per million, enough possibly to cause trouble in tooth formation of small children.